2

7. Mr. Blaine was offered the sent in the United States Senate made vacant by Mr. Morrille resignation ... Don Carlos arrived in Rich

8. Gov. Hayes accepted the Cincinnati nomination. 9. Castle Garden was burned. . Several hundred persons were prostrated by the heat.

11. Postmaster-General Jewell was removed; also Commissioner Prats of the Internal Revenue. . Tae will of A. T. Slewart was admitted to probate.

13. Six lives were lost by the Thielhorn tragedy in It was decided to withdraw the fast mails.

19. Cornell crews wen the three races at Sarator 20. W. T. Garner, his wife, and three other person their lives by the capazing of the yacht Mohawk. 25. Mexican insurgence were detected at For published.

28. Bluford Wilson gave remarkable testimony in the
whicky trials in vestigation.

31. Supervising Architect Potter resigned....1,000 unemployed workingmen met in Tompkins-square.

AUGUST.

1. Gen. Belknap was discharged .... Colorado was proclaimed a State,
4. The Tilden and Hendricks letters of acceptance were

9. The appropriations dead-lock in Congress was

10. Two thousand unemployed workingmen assembled at the City Hall.

11. Senator Morton opened the campaign in Indiana. 13. The Wagner musical festival began at Bayrenth. ... Government troops were defeated in Mexico.

16. Gen. Hampton was nominated for Governor

h Cafelina. . Edwin D. Morgan was nominated for Governor by Republicans at Saratoga....The Turks were repulsed 

the Democrats.
31. Sultan Murad V, was deposed. SEPTEMBER 1. Yale won the College race at Philadel-

2. Horatic Seymour positively declined the nomination for Governor. 4. The Servians were defeated by Turks.

5. The Massachusetts Republicans renominated Gov. 6. Charles Francis Adams was nominated for Governor

py the Democrats of Massachusetts.
7. The Porte declines to give an armistice to the Bervians.
8. Wm. M. Tweed was arrested in Vigo, Spakin11. Maine gave a Republican majority of 15,000.
13. Lucius Robinson was nominated by the Democrate

13. Lacus of the Creedmoor Rifle Match.
14. America won in the Creedmoor Rifle Match.
16. Gen Crook destroyed an Indian village....Turkey and Servia agreed to an armistace.
20. The Babecock trial began.
21. America won the second match at Creedmoor.
24. The Hell Gate explosion took place.
27. The Seward statue was unvailed.
28. Two hundred and firty thousand people visited the Exhibition at Philadelphia.
29. Tae Turks were routed by Servians.

OCTOBER.

2. Gen. Babcock was discharged ... The Sophomere class of Williams College was suspended.

3. Colorado gave a Republican majority of 800. Rescoe Conkling spoke at Utica on the issues of the cam

5. Georgia gave à Democratic majority of about 80,000. .E. A. Woodward of the Tweed Ring was arrested in

10. Ohio went Republican by about 6,400 majority, and Indiana Democratic by 5,100.

11. Servia rejected the offer of a six months' armistice.

12. Fifteen hundred Turks were slain by Montenegrins.

16. A forged telegraphic dispatch announced the death

of Commodore Vanderbilt.

18. War in Europe was deemed inevitable.

20. Smith Ely, jr., was nominated by the Democrats

for Mayor.

for Mayor. 22. Twelve whaling ships were lost in ice in the North

22. Twoive washing samp water Pacific.
23. The British Parliament was prorogaed.
24. Gov. Tidon, in a letter, said he would veto al Southern Claims bills in he were elected President...
Gen. Crook captured 480 bodges of Indians.
28. Gen. Dix was nominated for Mayor. NOVEMBER.

1. Wm. M. Evarts spoke in New-York on the Presidential issues. 2. Turkey agreed to an armistice for two months.

7. The Presidential election took place. 12. The steamer Franklin left St. Thomas for New-York

with Tweed on board. 13. The President pardoned W. O. Avery. 22. The South Carolina canvassers declare the State

for Hayes and Chamberlain. 23. Tweed arrived in New-York, and was confined in inil ... The Sultan of Turkey abolished slave trade in his

26. The South Carolina canvassers were sent to jail for contempt of the Supreme Court.

27. William A. Fowler was acquitted by the Brooklyn

28. Two legislatures were organized in South Carolina.
28. Two legislatures were organized in South Carolina.
The Florida returns showed a majority of 30 or 40 for Hayes.

DECEMBER.

9 The French Ministry resigned.

4. Meeting of Congress; the House ordered investigations of the Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina elections ..... The bust of Horace Greeley was unvailed at Greenwood Cemetery. 5. The lives of 271 persons were lost by the burning of

the Brooklyn Theater..... The Senate ordered an invesof the Alabama, Florida, Georgia, L. Mississippi elections. 6. Sessions of the Electoral Colleges ..... The President

sent to Congress the report of the visiting Republicans the Louistana election.
Gov. Chamberlain was inaugurated at Columbia
C....John Kelly succeeded Mr. Green as Controlle

8. C. ....John Keny successful of New-York.
S. The Senate declared that the joint rules of Congress S. The Senate declared that the joint rules of Congress S. The Senate declared that the John New York State Senate Sena were not in force.

11. The House ordered investigations into the New York City, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Jersey City elec

12. Report of the Visiting Pemberats on the Louisians cetion published.... The keep Ministerial crisis was ended.

13. Senator Edmunds's ascending to the Constitution was defeated in the Senate... The Ohio Democrafic Committee called a mass convention on Jan. 8, 1877, to

was defeated in the Senate.... The Onio Democratic Committee called a mass convention on Jan. 8, 1877, to consider the Presidential quartion. 14. Wade Hampton was sworn in as Governor of South 15. Publication of Gen. F. C. Barlow's report on the

Florida election.

16. A severe storm on the coast did considerable famage.
18. Gen. Grant's veto of the Presidential Salary bill

was sustained in the control of the Oregon 22. The senate orders an investigation of the Oregon case.

24. The new Turkish Constitution was proclaimed.

27. A recount of the Florida vote changed the result on

28. The President's message showed that the Extradi-tion Treaty became again operative at England's request.

## THE NECROLOGY OF 1876. JANUARY.

2. John H. Clinford, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, age 66, New-Bedford, Mass.

4. Sir Anthony Rothschild, banker, 66, England.. Abdul Aziz, ex-Sultan of Turkey, 46, Constantinople. 10. Charles P. Loverick, retired merchant, 68, New-York ... Viscount Amberly, author, 34, England. 14. John Pope, Commodore United States Navy, 77,

Dorchester, Mass.

22. Francis Thomas, ex-Governor of Maryland, 77,
Frankville.

23. Sir George Harvey, painter, 71, Great Britain.

28. Henry H. Starkweather, member of Congress, 50,
Washington.

FFRDITARY

FEBRUARY.

1. John Forster, author, 64, London. 7. Silas Horton Stringham, Rear Admiral United States Navy, 78, Brooklyn.

10. Reverdy Johnson, statesman and lawyer, 79. An napolis, Md. 11. Charles B. Hale, actor, 57, Morrisania, N. Y.

17. Horace Bushuell, D.D., Congregational paster and author, 74, Hartford Conn.

18. William Bradford Reed, author, 70, New-York.

24. Joseph Jonkins Roberts, ex-President of Liberta,

MARCH.

16. The Rev. Mansfield French, Methodist pastor, 76, Pearsalls, L. I. 16. Prosper M. Wetmore, retired merchant, 77, Great Neck, L. L.

18. Ferdinand Freiligrath, German poet, 66, Cannstadt. 18. Aaron Arnold, merchant, 80, New-York. 22. George Cheney, silk manufacturer, 63, South Man-

chester, Conn.
26. James Y. Smith, ex-Governor of Rhode Island,
Providence, R. I. APRIL.

10. Alexander T. Stewart, merchant, 73,

15, Hannah Cox, abolitionist, 80, Longwood, Penn. 17. Orestes A. Brownson, D. D., author and publicist, 73, Detroit, Mich.
18. Lord Lyttieton, author, England.

MY. 13. Joseph Dowling, ex-Police Justice and olitician, 50, New-York. olltician, 50, New-York.

22. James C. Griswold, merchant, 49, New-York.

28. George M. D. Bloss, editor.

29. James Gallatin, banker, 80, France.

JUNE. 2. Robert H. Kamsay, editor, Nashville, Tenn. S. Amantine Lucille Aurore-Dudevani, "George Sand,"

15. Julius Heinrich Petermann, Orientalist, 70, Ger-20. Gen. Santa Anna, ex-President of Mexico, 78,

21. Count Louis Marchand, 80, valet de chambre to Napoleon I., Prauce.

23. Robert Napier, ship-builder, Great Britain.

25. Robert Murray, ex-United States Marshal, New-

York.

25. William Chatfield Booth, teacher, 75, Brooklyn.

25. Gen. George A. Custer, United States Army, 37, battle of Little Horn.

36. The Hight Rev. George D. Cummins, Bishop Reformed Episcopal Church, 54, Latherville, Md.

28. Hainet Martineau, author, Ambiedde, England.

29. Francis Deak, statesman, 73, Hungary.

JULY. 3. Marshall Lefferts, officer in the Union Army, 56, New-Jersey. 10. The Rey. James Boyce, Roman Catholic Pastor, 50,

12. Philip Phelps, Deputy State Controller, SS, Albany,

16. Michael Connolly, ex-Register, 65, New-York. 20. George E. Pugh, lawyer and politician, 54, Cincin-Walter Chauning, physician, 91, Boston. John Legimer Graham, ex-Postmaster of New-

22. John Leyimer Graham, ex-Postmaster of New-York, 80, Flushing, L. L. 24. Patrick Lysaght, Alderman, 38, Cornwall-on-the-26. Allon T. Caperton, United States Senator, West Virginia, 66, Washington. AUGUST.

11. The Rev. J. Selia Martin, colored clergyman, New-Orleans. 13. Carl Bergmann, musician, 55, New-York.

16. Henry 8. Randall, suther, 65, Cortland Village, 18. John Frederick Lowis, British painter, 71, London, 19. Michael C. Korr, Speaker of the International Control of the Internationa

 Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, 49, Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va.
 Paulipa Wright Davis, advocate of woman's rights, revidence, R. I.
 Foliolen César Davis Frovidence, R. I.

30. Folicien Cesar David, musical composer, 66, Cadenet, France. SEPTEMBER.

11. Augustus H. Seward, Major United States army, Montrose, N. Y. 13. Henry A. Wise, ex-Governor of Virginia, 71, Rich-

14. James W. Booth, State Senator, 54, Nyack, N. Y. 15. The Rev. George B. Bacon, Congregational paster

41. Orange, N. J.
17. John P. Crosby, lawyer, 67, Fire Island, N. Y.
18. The Rev. Edmund Storer Janes, D. D., Bishop,
Methodist Episcopal Church, 70, New-York.
27, Gen. Braxton f. Brags.
29. Lucins Hopkins, merchant, 72, New-York.
30. Josiah Warren, journalist, 47, Buffalo, N. Y. OCTOBER.

1. James Lick, millionaire, 77, San Fran-5. Joseph Macy, jr., merchant, 38, New-York.

9. John Ficel Cleveland, editor, New-York.
15. Charles Sedgwick Hunt, journalist, 34, New-York.
18. Francis P. Blair, politician and journalist, 85, Silver Springs, Md. NOVEMBER.

3. William Wheatley, actor, 70, New-York Giacomo Antonelli, Cardinal and Papal Secretary of State, 70, Rome...Theodore von Heuglin, German trav-

teler, 52, Snutigart.

14. John S. Williams, shipowner, 62, New-York.

16. Samuel T. Naddox, polithetan, 47, Brooklyn.

21. Field Marshal the Duke of Saldanha, Portuguese Embascador, 85, London.

22. John Dyott, actor, 64, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

26. James L. Miller, architect, 63, New-York.

30. The Rev. George Dawson, paster and lecturer, England... Charles D. Bragdon, editor, Port Ontario, N. Y.

DECEMBER. 10. Edward J. Warren, lawyer, 50, Wash-

14. James A. Hardie, Inspector-General United States Army, Washington.
17. Edwin Eldridge, manufacturer, Elmira, N. Y.
17. Cardinal Patrizi, Dean of the Sacred College, 78.

ine. 18. Gen. William F. Bartlett, officer in the Union army, cleid, Mass. Henry W. Green, jurist, Trenton, N. J. James Pagley, ex-Alderman, 54, New-York. Washington R. Vermfiye, banker, 67, Engl

N. J.
24. David Crawford, banker, New-York,
24. Charles Tufts, founder of Tufts Codlege, 95, Somerville, Mass.
25. Lake J. Shoomaker, lawyer, Philadelphia,
26. Lake J. Shoomaker, lawyer, Philadelphia, ille, Mass. 26. John L. Shoemaker, lawyer, Philadelphia.

DRAMATIC DIARY.

INCIDENTS OF THE PAST SIX MONTHS. July 4 .- Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins acted, in the afternoon and evening, at the Park Theater, in Trodgen Down, or Under Two Flags."

July 5.—Dramatic Diary of the First Six Months of 1876 was published in The Tennung. July 7.—M. Offenbach made his last appearance in America, leading the band at Gilmore's Garden. The

America, leading the band at Gilmore's Garden. The performance was for the benefit of the sick and pensioned members of the American Musical Fund Society.—Miss Rosina Vokes took a benefit at the Union Square Theater, acting Nan, in the "The Good For Nothing," and appearing in "Fun in A Fog."—News of Sixuor Rossy's final appearance—in London—at Drury Lane, June 21st, in portions of the parts of Hamlet, Romeo, Othello, and Shidock.

July 8.—"Romeo and Juliet" at Academy of Music Mr. George Rignold and Miss Sara Jowett. Benefit of the New-York Disensary.—Engagement of the Vokes

George Eignold and Miss Sara done of the Vokes New-York Dispensary.—Engagement of the Vokes New-York Dispensary.—Engagement of the Vokes oily ends at the Union Square Theater.—M. Offenbach July 10.—Capt. Macdonald's Trained Indians, "The Decidentals," appeared at the Observation

seldentrie," appeared at the Olympic Theater.
July 15.—One hundred and firsth performance of
The Might Dollar." This occurred at Wallack's.—Mr.
towe appeared in "Brass," at Baldwin's Academy of owe appeared in "Brass," at Baldwin's Academy of asic, San Francisco. July 17.—Death, at Buffalo, N. Y., of the mother of Mr.

Mase, San Francisco.

July 17.—Death, at Buffalo, N. Y., of the mother of Mr.

Charles Pope. He actor and manager.—Bret Harte's

"Two Min of Sandy Bar" was produced in Chicago for
the first time on any stage.—Miss Addle Ven Koenig
acted Meg Merrities at the Arca, Philadelphia; first time.

July 21.—Mr. Sothern seriously ill in Philadelphia.

Engagement at Walant Street Theater interrupted.—Edwin Booth discharged from bankruptey.—Mr. Sothern
subsequently resumed acting at the Walant, and, on July
29, ended his engagement there.

A seeson of extraordinary and distressing heat, lasting
from about June 17 to about July 22, in a greatly injured
theatrical business, such as it is, all over the country.

July 29.—237th and last performance of "Pique," at
the Fifth Avenue Theater.

July 31.—Mr. Sothern appeared at the Fifth Avenue
Theater, N. Y., as Lord Dundreary.—Mrs. Waller appeared at the Walant, Philadelphia, as Meg Merrilies.—
The out-of-town managers have combined in "The Theatrical Managers' Association," with Mr. John T. Ford as
President.

Ave. 7.—The Theater Combine was reopened for the

The Theater Comique was reopened for the Aug. 7.—The Theater Compute was respected to the configuration of choosing the state of

firector. Mons. Chouffeuri at Hone" produced by kelly & Leon's Minstrels at Twenty-third Street Opera

ouse. Aug. 14.—Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer reopened Booth's

Aug. 14.—Messrs. Jarreit & Palmer reopened Booth's Theater, with "Sardanapalus"—5fr. F. C. Bangs as the King, Mrs. J. B. Booth as Myrrha, Mus Dora Goldinwalte as Zarina, Mr. Louis Aldrich as Salemenes, Mr. E. K. Conier as Arbaece, Mr. W. A. Weaver as tieleses.—Coi. W. E. Sann assumed management of the Olymple, and reopened that theater,—ealting it "The Olymple Novelty Theater,"—with first class varieties.

Aug. 18.—Edwin Booth left Chicago for San Francisco. Aug. 19.—Accounts of the Wagner Festival at Bayreuth have been published from day to day in Transist, and other journals, this week.

Aug. 21.—Eagle Theater reopened for the regular senson, by Mr. Josh Hart, with varieties.—Death, in Philadelphia, of Mrs. Annie Kemp Bowler, the vocalist, and the original Stalacta in "The Black Crook" (Kiblo's, 1866). Her death resulted from a fail from a nelevated car, in the "transformation secue" of "The Black Crook," at the Philadelphia National Theater, Aug. 16.—McVicker's Theater, Chicago, opened for the new senson, with "The Three Guardsmen.

Aug. 22.—Third Avenue Theater opened by B. W. Hitch-

with "The Three Guardsmen."

Aug. 26.—Third Avenue Theater opened by B. W. Hitch-ook with varieties.—Intimation that Signor Rossi will

with "The Three Guardsmein."

Aug. 26.—Third Avenue Theater opened by B. W. Hitchcook with varieties.—Intimation that Signor Rossi will not come to America.

Aug. 28.—Mr. Bret Harle's play, "Two Man of Sandy Bar," was acted in New-York at the Union Square Theater—Theater in David Garrick." was produced at the Fifth Avenue Theater, with Mr. Sothern as Ducid Garrick. The San Francisco Minstrels opened their flawater for the new season.—Change of bill at Olympic. Mr. Louis Mestayer appeared there in a specialty act.—Mr. G. C. Boniface opened the Bowery Theater, "Ferrool" produced at Boston Muscum to open the scason.—Mr. Frank Mayo appeared at the Boston Theater as Badger in "The Streets of New-York."—Miss Fanny Davenport appeared at the Boston Globe Theater in "Pique." First lime of "Pique" in Boston. Opening of season at these theaters.

Sept. 2.—Burlesque, "Sir Dan O'Psius," produced at Twenty-third Street Opera House, by Messrs. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

Sept. 4.—F. S. Chanfran, at the Boston Theater, in Kit.—Edwin Booth's reappearance in San Francisco, after at sence of 20 years.—G. F. Row, in "Brancisco, after at sence of 20 years.—G. F. Row, in "Brancisco, after at sence of 20 years.—G. F. Row, in "Brancisco, after at sence of 20 years.—G. F. Row, in "Brans," at the Walout, Philadelphia.—A bad play named "Kissea," and a weak actress maned Miss Munic Painer Inlect at the Brooklyn Theater, Mr. W. J. Fleming, at the N. Y. Bowery, in "Custer and His Avengers."

Sept. 8.—Farewell Benefit of Mr. Sothorn at the Fifth Avenne Theater, Dundrewy.—200th performance in New-York of "The Mignay Dollar," Mr., and Mrs. Florence. This occurred at Wallack's. The run at the Park included.

ence. This occurred at Wallack's. The run at the Park included. Eapl. 9.—End of Mr. Sothern's engagement at Fifth Avenue Theater.

Sopi. 11.—Mr. Sothern appeared at the Brooklyn Theater, as Dundrawy.—Miss Adelaids Vance, at the Jersey City Opera House, brought out a play by Mr. Bardey Campbed, names "Crose and Crown."

Sopi. 12.—The regular dramatic semon opened at Fifth Avenue Theater. "Money." Mr. Charles Coghian made his first appearance in America, acting Africa Excign.

Sopi. 18.—The Park Pheater was reopouted by Amssrs. W. Stuntt and Hart Jackson, with Mr. Fred. Marsiden's comedy of "Chouls."—Reopening of Niblo's Garden, with speciacle of "Baba."—Reopening of Grand Opera House, with the Outes Troupe.—Mrs. Femma Waller gave a reading, at Steinway Hall.—Miss Augusta Dargon appeared at the Booklyn Theater, as Doborak.—Mrs. Sothen acted at the Boston Globe Theater, is Lord Dundrawy.—Reproduction of "The Two Orphans." at the Lyceum Theater. Theater.

Sept. 25.—Mile. Aimee appeared at the Lyceum Theaer, in "Girotle-Girotla." She acted one week, and prothood a round of opena, all old.

Sept. 27.—"Life" produced at the Fifth Avenue Thea-

ter—adapted from the French." Proces Vecaradicux."
Miss Am; Fawatt's list appearance in America.

Sept. 29.—Mr. W. T. Florence took his farewell benefit
at Wallack's Theater.

Sept. 30.—End of the run—flow weeks—of "The Two
Men of Sandy Bar," at the Union Square Theater.—End
of the run—four weeks—of "The Mighty Dollar," at
Wallack's Theater.—The magician Cazeneuve made his
first appearance in America at Chickering Hall, N. Y.
Oct. 2.—The Union Square Tacater opened for the recular seasen. "The Two Orphans." Mr. James O'Neil's
first appearance in New-York.—Mr. Tony Pasior's Theater, No. 585 Broadway, was opened for the new season.—
Mrs. Chanfrau appeared at the Boston Globe, in
"Parced."

"Parted."
Oct 3.—Opening night at Wallack's. "Forbidden Fruit"
first noted—an adaptation, by Boucicault, from the
French. French.

French.

Oct. 4.—Opening of the Forrest Home, in Philadelphia.

Oct. 9.—Baroum's Show opened, at Gimore's Garden—
the Hippedrome—Mess Chara Morris appeared at the
Brooklyn Theater, in "Conscience."

Oct. 11.—New-York Aquarium opened, at corner of
Broadway and Tairty-fifth-st.

Oct. 16.—Mrs. Louise M. Pomeroy appeared at the
Lycoum Theater as Juliet.—Miss Kato Caldwell Holland
died, at New-York—Mr. Tayleure's drawn of "Parted"
was produced at the Brooklyn Park.—Prof. Cromwell's
Art Entertainment at Masonio Temple.

Oct. 17.—"Sweethearts" and "Tom Cobb" were produced at the New-York Pack Theater.—Death of Mrs.

Dyott.

duced at the New-York Pack Theater.—Death of Mrs. Dyott.

Oct. 19.—Funeral of Miss Holland, at the church in Twenty-ninth-st.—Mrs. Pomeroy acted as Panisne.

Oct. 21. 22.—"Ching-Chow-H" produced at Kelly & Leou's Minstrel Hall, in Twenty-third-st. Mrs. Pomeroy ended her engagement at the Lyoeum Theater.—Departure of M. Cazeneuvs.

Oct. 23.—Mr. Ben De Bar appeared at the Brooklyn Theater as Fulstagf. "The Old Curiosity Shop" was produced at the Olymple Theater, with Miss Kate Putnam as Little Nett and the Marchomas, and Mr. Edward Coleman as Quilp.—Mile Aimee appeared at the Academy of Missio in "La Joile Partimeuse."—Mr. J. H. McVeker announces plans of the Scason at the Lyesum.—Mr. Banvard succeeds Mr. George Wood as manager of Wood's Maseum.—Mr. J. B. Studioy appeared here.

Oct. 25.—Miss Neilson prived from England; also Madeum Janauschek.—Mile Aimee ended her engagement at the Academy of Music.

Modern Janauschek.—Mile Aimee ended her engagement at the Academy of Music.

Oct. 26.—Mile Aimee and her company and M. Grau, the manager, sailed for Havana.—Benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Academy of Music, managed by W. R. Floyd.

Oct. 28.—Miss Putnam ended her engagement at the Olympic.—Mr. Boucleault ended his engagement in the Boston Theater.—Mr. M. F. Tupper was entertained at a

Boston Theater.—Mr. M. F. Tupper was entertained and dinner at the Lotac Clab.

Oct. 30.—Miss Nellson appeared at the Walnut Street Theater, Finiadelpain, as Junet. Mr. Eben Plympton acted Romeo.—A now builet was introduced into "sardanapalas," at Booth's Theater.—" Bosina Meadows" was revived at the Olympio.—Mr. Martin Farquias Tupper gave a reading from his works, at Chickering Hall.—A new builet was introduced into "Baba," at Niblo's Tacater.—Madam Janausche appeared in the Boston Theater, in "Bleak House.—"Adam and Eve," a one-act farce, was produced at the Park Theater.—Funeral of Gos. A Langard, actor.

ater, in "Bleak House," All the Park Tocater, Funeral of Geo. A. Lingard, actor.

Nor. 3.—William Wheatley, the actor and manager, died, in New-York, in the 60th year of his age.—George Vandenhoff gave an entertainment, at Association Hall.

Nor. 6.—Monday, Funeral of William Wheatley.—Appearance of Buffalo Bhi at the Grand Opera House.—Wood's Muscain to be reopened by Mr., Banvard, under

pearance of Buffalo Bill at the Orlina Banvard, under Wood's Museum to be reopened by Mr., Banvard, under the name of the New Broadway Theater.

Nor. 3.—Miss Neilson acted Isabella, in "Measure for Measure," at the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia.

Nor. 3.—The Shaughrann" was brought out again at Wallack's Theater, succeeding "Forbidden Fruit."

Nor. 13.—Mine Estpooff's concerts began at Steinway Hall.—The Park Theater closed.—Mr. John E. Owens appeared at Broaklyn Theater as Joshua Butterby and Solon Pearled at Broaklyn Theater as Joshua Butterby and Solon Schingle.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" rovived at New-York peared as Brooklyh Themeter as Jona Small State Skingle.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" rovived at New York Grand Opera House after a week of Buffalo Bill.—Gangero's Japs performed at the Olympic, and drama of "Against the Stream" produced there.—E. A. Sothern appeared in Chiefa atl, G. F. Rowe in Washington, J. T. Raymoud in Boston.

Nov. 15.—Mr. Robert Heller opened his Wonder Thea-

T. Kaymond in Boston.

Nov. 15.—Mr. Robert Heiler opened his Wonder Theater, in Broadway.

Nos. 17.—Mr. F. C. Bangs, as Sardanapalus, takes his benefit, at Booth's Theater.—End of the run of "Life," at the Fifth Avenue Theater.

Nov. 18.—"As You Like It" was brought out, at the Fifth Avenue Theater, with Miss Fauny Davenport as Rosalind, C. Cogillan as Orlando, C. Fisher as Jacques, W. Davidge as Touchstone, and W. Castle as Amiens.

Nov. 20.—J. H. McVicker opened the Lyceum Theater with Edwin Booth as Handel.—Miss Chira Morris appeared at the Union Square Theater, as Miss Multon.—John T. Raymond appeared at the Brooklyu Theater, as Col. Selfers. ol. Sellers. Nov. 22.-John Dyott died, at New-Rochelle, N. Y.,

nged 64.

Nor. 24.—Doath of J. W. Brutone, in New-York—late an actor at the Park Theater.—Mention of the recent death of J. Delmon Grace, in Providence, R. L.

Nor. 27.—Park Theater reopened by Mr. H. E. Abbey, with Miss Leita in Mr. F. Marsden's drama of "Muscite."—Edwin Booth, at the Lyceum Theater, appeared in Research in the Lyceum Theater, appeared

Not. 27.—Park Inceter reopened by 31. H. E. Mony, with Miss Loita in Mr. F. Marsden's drama of "Masette."—Edwin Booth, at the Lyceum Theater, appeared as Rectaccio, in the "Fool's Revenge."

Dec. 2.—End of "Sardanapains" at Booth's Theater.—Edwin Booth in "The Stranger," at Lyceum.

Dec. 4.—"King Lear" produced at Booth's Theater, with Lawrence Barrett as Lear, and E. L. Davenport as Eeggr.—Edwin Booth, at the Lyceum, neted Richard the Second.—"Crabbed Asc," by Mr. Henry Morford, brought out at Grand Opera House. Miss Letty Alleu made New-York debut.—Mrs. L. Pomeroy, at Boston Theater, as Juliel.—Mr. Rowe at Boston, Globe, in "Brass."

Dec. 5.—Bevival of "The School for Scansial," at the Fifth Avenue Theater—"As You Like it "being shelved, after 16 performances.—The Brooklyn Theater burni. Panic and great loss of life. This theater was opened Oct. 2, 1871. H. S. Murdoch and Chaude Burroughs burned to death in this fire.

armed to death in this fire.

Dec. 10.—Funeral of H. S. Murdoch and Claude Buroughs, from the Little Church in Twenty-unith-st.

Dec. 11.—"Sardanapalus" produced at the Boston heater.

Dec. 16.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, at Booth's Theater,

eted Richard III.—after which the house was closed for

ne week. The 18 - Priwin Booth noted-Richelieu at the Lyceum. tiss Lotts, at the Park, produced "Little Nell and the rehloness."—"The Black Crook" revived at the and Opera House, Lester Wallack, at the Boston be, in "All For Her." "The American" was produced at the Fifth

venue Theater.

Dec. 21.—Banyard's New Broadway Theater, late ood's Museum, was opened, with a play called "Cor-Det. 25.—"Dan'l Druce" was presented at Booth's Thentr. with Mr. Lawrence Earrett as Druce. Edwin bloots, at the Lycenia, acted Richard III. The Kirally Brothers reopened Niblo's with a spectacle named "Azu-

At the end of the year the chief dramatic features At the end of the year the following: Wallies \$\times \text{inne in New-York are the following: Wallies enter—Mr. Bousicanit in "The Shanghraun;" Boot cater—Harrett as Daw! Druce; the Union Squa-cater—Has Clara Morrisa an Miss Multon; Lyest eater—Eawin Booth in Richard III, and Rug Ble 'th Avenue Thanter—"The Ancestean;" adapted in 'Eurangère;" Park Theater—Miss Lotta as Little N 'Eurangère;" The Miss Cotta as Little N "L'Errangère;" Purk Theater—Miss Lotta as Little Nell and the Marchioness; Grand Opera Mouse—"The Black Crook;" Niblo's Gerden—"Azurene;" Olympic, Tony Pastor's Theater, Keily & Leon's Minstrels, San Fran-cisco Minstrels, &c.—Varietles; New Broadway Theatre— "Corrinia." The season has not, in general, been pros-perous.

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

LEADING EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

The year 1876 was in the religious world narked more by the carrying forward of old measures to ir final results than by the inception of new policies In Italy the sequestration of church property by the ate has continued. A royal commission was appointed July 17 to inquire into ecclesiastical expenditures, with a view to their stricter regulation. A new law with reard to religious processions places them under Govrament control. The Italian Ministry, which is more acceal than any that has preceded it, has given notice of oills to be brought forward which, if accepted by the egislative chambers, will intensify the conflict between the Church and the State. One of these proposes to unish by fine and imprisonment any minister of religion who shall disturb the public conscience or the peace of amilies, or who, by any public discourse, shall outrage the laws or institutions of the State. On the other hand, the Pope has received during the year deputations from all parts of Europe bringing him assurances of the devotion of the faithful to his interests. A Vatican exposition of objects of art has been resolved upon in commemoration of the completion of the 50th year of his episcopate. It will open in May, 1877. The conflict between the Prussian bishops and the Government has been as bitter in 1876 as during the preceding years. Eight sees are now vacated. Early in the year Cardinal Ledochowski was released from prison, and immediately left the kingdom. The Archbishop of Cologne has been expelled; the bishops of Münster and Limburg have both fled to escape imprisonment, the former being charged with embezzlement for taking with him dioseesan funds. The May inws, as they are called, have been enforced with un flinehing severity. In March last an order was issued by Dr. Falk, Minister of Public Worship, forbidding the giving of religious instruction in the public schools by Catholic priests, unless first provided with Government certificates of qualification. The priests of these dioceses have profested against its operation. The third annual synod of the German Old Catholics was held at Bonn, in the Summer; 50,000 members and adherents were reported. The synod declined to act upon the question of the compulsory celibacy of the clergy. An Oid Catholic Congress was held Sept. 22, but attracted no such attention as did that of 1875. The French Assembly has shown a disposition to recall the privilege conceded to the Free Universities-nil so far Roman Catholic-of granting academical degrees. M. Waddington's motion or the repeal of that feature of the law of '1873 passed the Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate. The strugglo between the elerical and the radical parties has been more pronounced in the present House of concession to the Church party in the withholding of the usual military escort at the funcrais of members of the Logion of Honor who were buried without religious services has recently led to the overthrow of the ministry. On the occasion of a motion to suppress the Budget of Public Worship, a floree attack was made by Prince Napoleon upon the clergy of the Church. Both in Italy and in France the hostility of the radical party to the clergy is more apparent in the legis-latures of 1876 than in those of 1875. The "Christian Catholic Church of Switzerland" perfected its organize tion by the consecration of Bishop Herzog, at Rheinfelden, on Sept. 19. At a synod held on June 4 this Church

declared its acceptance of the creeds formulated by the

councils which are recognized in both the Eastern and Western Churches, and directed the preparation of a missal in the German and French languages. ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

The year began in England with the decision by Lord

Pensance of the first case arising under the provisions

of the new Public Worship Regulation act. Decorations, decided to be "Ritualistic," were directed to be removed

from the interior of the church at Folkstone. The year

closes with the inhibition of the rector of St. Vedast's

Church, London, by the bishop of the diocese, and the

otal suppression by the church officers of the so-called

ritualistic practices therein. It should be said, how-

ever, that the Anglo-Catholic party protests most earn-

estly against the application of the new law. The long contested "Keet" case, involving the right of the Nonconformist ministers to appropriate to themselves the title of "Reverend," was decided by the English Privy Council, Jan. 21. The council held that the title was merely honorary, and did not belong exclusively to Church of England elergymen. The debate on Mr. Os oorne Morgan's Burials bill was carried forward in Parliament with great energy on both sides. The object of the bill is to secure to Nonconformists the right of ising their own religious services in the parish grave yards. The discussion has brought into unity both the onservative and the radical Nonconformists. On March 3 Mr. Morgan substituted for his bill a de daratory resolution, in order to bring the question more readily to a vote. Mr. Disraeli, in opposing this measure, declared that it was part of a design for overthrowing the Establishment. The resolution was defeated, the Government gaining a majority of 32. The Nonconformists consider this to be a presage of victory, and are preparing for the reintroduction of their bull at the next opening of Parliament. The battle between the Churchmen and the Dissenters broke out again during the long ebate upon Lord Sandon's Compulsory Education bill, which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1877. The Dissenters being apprehensive that the act, as originally drawn, would throw large numbers of children into the Church schools, opposed several of its features, but were finally defeated. Whatever its defects, the new law will be a great boor to the people of England. Public attention was in England drawn to the adoption of lay repre sentation by the Wesleyau Methodist Conference. On this subject the Wesleyans have hitherto been very con servative. This radical change in its organization was adopted by the conference almost unanimously—the negative vote being only 49. The lay delegates will be present at times when matters of common interest to the ministry and laity are considered. The Pan-Presbyterian Council, which was appointed to meet in Edinburgh, was, out of regard to the wishes of the American delegates, postpoued until July, 1877. The Assembly of the

Free Church of Scotland reaffirmed at its meeting in May its position in regard to patronage, thus rejecting once more the concessions made by the Government in the new law on that subject. This church has therefore committed itself more emphatically than ever to the roluntary system, as it exists in the United States. The meeting of the Free Church Assembly was made memorable by the consummation of the union with the Re formed Presbyterians, popularly known as the Cameronians. The union between the English Presbyterian Church and the United Presbyterian Church in Eugland was completed at Liverpool June 13 with much reolding. The work of the Euglish revisers of the author ized version of the Bible has made good progress during the year; concurrently with this, Prof. Max Müller has undertaken to supervise and edit a translation of the sacred books of the entire world. He will have the cooperation of some of the most distinguished Oriental scholars. The sufferings of the Bulgarian Christians have excited the active sympathy of the English people. Deputations have been sent to ascertain the extent of their losses, and funds have been raised for their relief. Serious difficulties have arisen in Spain out of the con struction put by the Government upon Article XI. of the Constitution of that kingdom. The article forbids public manifestations of any faith other than the Roman Catholic. Orders have been issued to remove the descriptive signs from the walls of Protestant places of worship. Some correspondence on this subject has passed between the foreign ministers of England and

Germany and the Spanish Government. A motion made

in the Congress, by Senor Sagasia, affirming that the Government had not faithfully interpreted Article XI. was, however, recently rejected by 186 votes to 60. RELIGIOUS PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES. At home the past year has been remarkable for the ctivity and success of evangelists. At its opening Messra. Moody and Sankey were conducting services in the ratiroad freight station at the corner of Market and This teenth-sts., Philadelphia. In February they transferred their labors to this city, where they remained until April 19. An audience estimated to number 8,000 persons litened every day to their addresses and songs. After holding brief services in Florida and Georgia in May, and in New-England during the Summer, Mr. Moody, with his companion, opened a series of meetings in Chicago on Oct. 1. Here they continued for 12 weeks, addressing each day from 5,000 to 7,000 persons. Other evangelists -- Messrs. Whittle and Bliss, Hammond, Graves, Earle, and others—have held services of long duration in Washington, St. Louis, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Laneaster, Troy, and other cities both of the United States and Canada. A deputation from the Executive Committee of the International Young Men's Christian Association made an extensive tour of the South, and was every where well received. American evangelists have also made long journeys through the English-speaking world, The American ecclesinstical assemblies of the year did much to remove the long existing allenation of the North and the South from each other. At the Methodist Epis opal General Conference, which opened in Baltimor May 1, a deputation was received from the Southern Methodist Church in the most friendly spirit. A commission was appointed on each side to consider the obstacle to the reëstablishment of fraternity and, if possible, t emove them. The joint commission met at Cape May S. J., in August and adopted a basis of fraternity, which has been approved in both churches. It provides that each church shall recognize the other's regular standing as a Methodist organization, and that property questions shall be equitably adjusted. The Presbyterian Assemblies met simultaneously-the Northern in Brooklyn and the Southern in Savannah. Fraternal resolutions were dopted in each, and good feeling was wholly restored This happy ending of differences was made the occasion of mutual congratulations. The General Synod of the (Dutch) Reformed Caurch, at its meeting in Kingston, N. Y., resolved on cooperation with the South-ern Presbyterian body in its mission work

among freedings. The 21st International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada, which was held in Toronto, reported over 789 associations in the two countries. Among the persons present was Mr. George Williams of London, said to be the originater of these associations of Christian young men. At the Convention of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Council of North America the meaning of the Galesburg Rule-Lutheran pulpits for Lutheran ministers only and Lutheran altars for Lutheran communicants only-was much discussed. The Rev. Dr. Krauth was requested to prepare an expositio of the meaning of this rule for the satisfaction of all

In the prosecution of Caristian missions the churches of the United States have been greatly embarrassed by the stringency of the money market. Receipts have greatly talien off and a diminution of expenditures has been made necessary. The objet missionary boards have struggled to avoid the accumulation of debt and have been measurably successful. In its annual "Survey" the American Board reported that its work abroad had ocen crippled at many points. The Methodist Episcopa Board begins its financial year with a debt of \$262,000. These embarrassments have not been felt by the missionary associations of Europe. The project of the establishment of missions near the lakes of the interior of Africa has been received by England with much enthusiasm. The reports from the Livingstonia Mission to Lake Nyassa, which is sustained by the Scotch Presbyterian churches, continue to be of the most favorable REFORMS.

In the prosecution of those reforms which are associated ated with the progress of the Christian religion, England has during the past year exhibited an exceptional activity. The great increase of intemperance among the common people has attracted the attention of the bishops and clergy of the Established Church. A Church of England Temperance Society has been organized, and of England temperators stated apporters the Bishop of Litchfield and the Arebbishop of York. The "Sunday Closing bill" for Ireland, though supported by all classes of the Irian people, has, however, failed in Parliament. The "Permissive bill" for England was also defeated. The Church Temperance Society has adopted resolutions favoring a Sunday Closing law for England, and will throw all its influence in Lave of such a measure. The slave circular of the English Ministry in relation to the reception of fugitive slaves on Her Majesty's ships, has been modified to most the demands of English oplian trade with China has been strongly unged during the year in Parliament, and a society exists which labors for its suppression.

In the oblinary record of the year will be found the names of many men of mark in the religious world. President Stearns of Amberst College, Dr. Bushnell, Hishop Johns of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Esiaop Junes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Esiaop Junes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Esiaop Junes of the Methodist Episcopal in the Rev. Drs. Sprague, Hackett, Darbin, have all peased away during the year. In Italy the Pope has lost two Cardinals—Autonelli and Patrizi—who lived in close porsonal relatious to him. numbers among its active supporters the Bishop of

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

AN ELECTION BY THE HOUSE. THE RIGHT VESTED ONLY IN THE PRESENT HOUSE-PLAIN WORDS OF THE CONSTITUTION-NO END TO DEBATE IF THE NEXT HOUSE MAY CHOOSE-THE VICE-PRESIDENT NOT A JUDGE OF ELEC-

SIR: Notwithstanding the ingenious theory

TORAL CERTIFICATES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

of Col. Grosvenor, I adhere to my opinion that the Con stitution, in case of a failure to elect by the votes of the Electoral College, devolves the right to choose a President only upon the present House of Representatives It confers the right "whenever" the right devolves upon them, but only until the 4th of March next thereafter. It is obvious, therefore, that to determine the time which the adverb "whenever" expresses is to determine on what House of Representatives the Constitution, it certain contingencies, has devolved the choice of a Presi ient. It is observable that the articles of the Constit tion which provide for the election of a President and Vice-President use no dates, except in the one instance that if before the 4th of March next after the time whom the right of choosing a President shall have devolved upon the House the House shall not make a choice, then the Vice-President shall not as President. Thus the month not only, but the very day of the month, is dis-criminated and fixed at which the constitutional right of choosing a President falls from the House. Evidently the organic law maker, while deeming it wise to contin the power of choosing a President whom the people had failed to choose as long as possible in a body as near to the people as the House of Representatives, determined that even that advantage might be too dearly purchased if at the price of the contentions and civil strife which usually proceed from the protracted discussion of exas-perating political uncertainties. Plainly, therefore, they undertook to provide against these dangers, by limiting their possibility to the 4th of March-but to the 4th of March in what year? Col. Grosvenor's theory suppose any subsequent year to be contemplated. If the theory is sound, then dangers of such magnitude as to be deemed hazardous, for a couple of weeks only were recklessly invited to embroil the peace of the country for continuous years. I think that such an act would have then preposterous; for upon Col. Grosvenor's theory the acrimonious dobate could be protracted not only one year to 4th March, 1878, but two years to 4th March, 1879; and so other Houses in still other years might siretch the contention on to the crack of doom.

While it is clear that the Constitution contemplates that a President may be chosen by a House of Representatives, I think it no extravagance to say that it do

that a President may be chosen by a House of Representatives, I think it no extravagance to say that it does not contemplate that the choice may be submitted to two Houses of Representatives. Evidently that House is meant which exists at the time, when the contingency specified devolves the right. There could then be no other House; nor could that House, upon any plea of "unmindade business," transmit the right to its successor thereafter to exist. Very simple and very plain are the language and the intent of the constitution at this point. It limits the Presidential term to four years; and fixing the 4th of March as the initiate of the term beyond all the contingancies is enumerates, it thereby determines also the end of the term.

Col. Grosvenor's theory contemplates the possibility of an interval between the terms of two consecutive Presidents. Now it is observable that the Constitution inverdents such an interregunu, where it declares the 4th day of March shall be the day, when there has been a failure to choose both by the votes of the Electoral College and by the House of Representatives, on which the Vec-President shall absolutely enter upon his four-years Presidential term, coterminously with the expiration of his presidencestor's term. I do not agree with Col. Grosvenor, "that the Senate, through its President, alone has power to determine which are "the cartificates" stating the action of electors duly chosen." The Senate would thus become the constitutional enumerators of the electoral votes—an office which are "the cartificates" stating the action of electors duly chosen." The Senate would thus become the constitutional enumerators of the electoral votes—an office which is, I think, restricted by the Cosmittution to the President of the Senate and the House of Representatives—they typifying the august presence of the people—is to "open all the certificates" and "them" to count the votes. If no porson have a malority of such votes, the House of Representatives shall "choose immediately the President

CAN THE NEXT HOUSE ELECT? To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Can the incoming House of Representatives in any event elect the President ! You copied and ommented on The Public's suggestion that a system of discreet discussions and delays might throw the choice of President into the House of Representatives on, of after, March 4, 1877. If you have since that time exposed editorially that error, I have failed to see that exposure. You may, perhaps, pardon me if I now call your attention to Article II. of the Amendments to the United States Constitution, which contains the following sentence: "And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a resident whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President." It seems, on inspection of this article, that, even if parliamentary tactics might be used to prevent a choice of President by the House before March 4, the choice would not devolve on the in-House; and that the Vice-President, in such case, if there be one, or, if not, the President of the Senate, must possess the powers and perform the duties of President, intil a President be elected in the manner prescribed by

Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1876. THE TRIBUNE has never committed itself to the stitutionality of the action which The Public suggested might be taken by the next House. We have intimated once or twice that there were differences of opinion about it. The author of the plan, however, has discovered the very point urged above, and in a letter printed in Wednesday's TRIBUNE gave a totally different interpretation of this very clause of the Constitution. His interpretation was not without plausibility .- Ed. ]

A NEW ELECTION TO AVOID SUSPICIONS.

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It seems to me that the only satisfactory way out of the Presidential muddle is for Congres o order a new election. Even supposing that the two iouses could agree, the candidate elected would occupy a most unenviable position. His-opponents would claim that he was put there unfairly, and would have a good deal on which they could make a plausible showing. Whereas, if we had a new trial, we might get a verdict complatic enough to command the cheerful acquiescence of every one. f every one. Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1876.

A CHANCE FOR A NEW PARTY. CONSERVATIVE MEN NEEDED AT WASHINGTON-OLD ISSUES DEAD-AN INTELLIGENCE QUALIFICA-

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I have been for many years a reader

of THE TRIBUNE, and have had the honor of a personal nequaintance and friendship with its illustrious founder, Horace Greeley. I have differed with it often, but I have always said that it averages well. I like its general bearing in this day of national trial. In the political issue now before the people, as to whom the Presidential chair should be given, it is my judgment that the award nelongs to Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes, but I am willing te await the final verdict, and heartily abide the same as a good citizen. But has not the day dawned in which a new party should be formed ! It is a fact patent to all thinking men that both parties to-day are grossly corrupt. The salvation of the Republic must come from the people, infinitely above and beyond all present party lines. The South can never be established upon the sure founda tion of republicanism (in no party use of the term) on the present system. The North can never be reconciled and harmonized as we stand to-day. Old issues have died. Let us arise and bury our dead. Time was when we knew what it was to be a Whig, and what it was to be a Democrat. The war came, and party distinctions were lost. The line was drawn between traiters who would destroy the nation, and patriots who would defend and save it. Abraham Lincoln called to his side true men, regardless of all party distinction. Stanton the mighty Secretary of War, was an old-line Democrat, but he entered the sacred precincis of the Cabinet, leaving his partisan garments at the door. The general who led our armies to the final victory over rebellion was a Democrat, but as a warrior he fought, as the men under him fought, and died, not for the shibbeleth of a party, but the salvation of a nation.

So I hope and pray that Mr. Hayes, if, as I believe, he is honestly elected, will atterly ignore all pasty bonds and supposed obligations, and cambate the sainted Lincoin by calling around him the free men, representing the North and the South, who will labor for the common interests of the whole nation. The elements of a great national party are waiting for the hand that will put them in form before the people. Free schools, undfammeled and untouched by the Church, Papal or Protestant; the restoration of specie payments; restriction of the franchiac to those who can read and write. With this qualification let the black have his common privilege at the ballot-box, but let him not be eligible to office. He will find more liberty for his race in dictating with his vote than he ever will by attempting to usurp a law of our nature in holding positions of official authority over the will lead to a war of races, in which his fute is written. In my hunable way I fought for his cafranchisement from the bondage and cuise of slavery, when to speak in his behalf was the peril of my pubpit. And it is no his behalf that I say give him, in common with all others who can read and write, the privilege of the clinica to make our rulers but not to rule us. It is a day of national peril, and I believe the God of our Fathers will guide the grand and ship of state, with all its precious reight, through the breakers out into the clear sea; but we need a steady, etrong man at the belm, and the right kind of men on the mighty Secretary of War, was an old-line Democrat, but he entered the sacred precincis of the Cabinet, leav-

deck. The call of the hour is for a grand concer-party, ignoring the partisan creeds of the past and to the flying issues of to-day. If our future Pres whichever he may be, is equal to the tend of such a he can meet and guide this grand opportunit fnaugurate a period of prosperity for the nation. he is a failure and we fall with him. J. HYATT Su Brockiyn, Dec. 27, 1876.

A ONE-SIDED INDEPENDENT JOURNAL To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: Is there only one side to corruption in high places! For a long time a prominent independent weekly, claiming to be edited in the interest of fairne and candor, which has repeatedly declared its in to wage incessant war against the shortcomings of all parties, has been carrying out this declared purpose parties, has been carrying out this declared purpose is such an inconsistent and partisan spirit as to forfeit at claim to "judicial fairness." It misleads the judgment of its readers. It has continually harped upon the inc. cency of the practice of occupants of high official at-tions conducting a political curvass, and a-pearing in the capacity of stump-orators and com-mitteemen, devoting apparently their whole time to the work, to the neglect of the duties of the offices in white they have been placed by the votes of the people. It is right that such performances be brought to plain view the inconsistencies of both parties in this respect to equally dealt with; but a reader of an independent jour nal has a right to be disgusted when he sees those sine of his own party hammered at constantly, with nevera word as to a prominent member of Ache other party, who having been placed in the highest position his state could give him, has so controlled party tastice as to so, are his own nomination for the office of President, and thereafter occupied by far the most prominent but of all the "managers" in conducting his own canvass. I am a Republican, and am willing to see any offender in the ranks, high or low, fully exposed, that all may judge of his case in a clear light, but I claim similar treatment of sinners on the other side—not in the spirit of contending that two wrongs make a right, or that one party can clear listed of a misdeed by shouting to the other. 'You are just as bad,' but because every paper claiming the computence to be a leader of public opinion commits a crime in thus leaving one side covered while bending all its energies to expose the other. If all the ardor, and shrewdness, and hard work which the Democratic candidate has shown in the campuical has been thrown into the Governor's office at Albany, all pursonal interests being set uside, who can tell what benefits might have inured to the State, which has been paying him a salary all this time! Is it more excussible set. Democratic official to run a political machine that for a Republicant " J. S. C. nal has a right to be disgusted when he sees these size of

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: For very many years I "swore by THE TRIBUNE" and its grand old founder and editor. I felt sad when, after his defeat in the Presidential canvass, he undertook what I supposed to be an impracticable thing, to wit: the publication of an independent paper, in which he would have to ride—the best way be couldtwo horses. But the grand, good man passed away from two horses. But the grand, good man passed away from his subdime editorial chair, and Providence made you his successor. But I could not give up the old paper. During the late Presidential canvass I have occasionally thought that, in the "independent" effort, it sometimes nullified and neutralized itself, containing in the same issue as much for one aide as for the other. I cannot bear to see that man Tilden in the chair which so clearly belongs of right to Gov. Hayes. One of the Court of Appeal Judges, a thorough Democrat, said here obenly that he could not vote for such a man as Tilden—that he knew him too well. Inclosed is my subscription for The Daily Trinens. Yours, respectfully,

\*\*Convego\*, Dec. 22, 1876.\*\*

PUNCTUATION OF THE CONSTITUTION. Sir: In my communication of the 13th, which

you published on the 23d inst., I say, " An examination of the original parelment rolls is now being had at the Department of State for the purpose of ascertaining the precise punctuation in the second article, as well as in the Twelfth Amendment." I now supply that informs tion as to the second article, viz.: "The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Scunte and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted." The Twelfth Amendment is thus written, with the prefix of a dash in the punctus tion following the semicolon at the beginning, and also following the semicolon at its close. The dnsh is not elsowhere used in the amendment: ";—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—" The next words are thus written: "The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if," &c., &c.

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL New-York, Dec. 24, 1878.

HAYES AND TILDEN SHOULD WITHDRAW. Sir: It seems to me that the only satisfac-

tory end to the vexed question of our next President and Vice-President, and one which would in all probability be more neceptable to the people at large is that Messra Hayes and Tilden be requested by their respective par ties to withdraw their names and consider all claims to an election as null and void. Then let both Houses of Congress jointly, with the approval of President Grant, order a new election at the car-Next moment with new candidates by each party; nothing that either party with or can do now can give that confidence and tranquility that the country so much requires, and which it ought to have without any further delay.

\*\*New-York\*\*, Dec. 15, 1876.\*\* GEORGE TRUBBULL.

TROOPS SENT TO KANSAS BY DEMOCRATS. To the Editor of The Iribune. SIR: Why don't you remind the Democrata down South to defend the rights of the lowly and oppressed, of their baving sent troops to Kansas to put down Liberty I I do not approve of doing anything to increase excitement or ill-feeling, but rather the reverse, yet still I think they should be reminded of the exceeding brittleness of the glass in the political structure which they mundit, and especially as many of the rising generation are not aware of these faces.

TRUTH AND FAIRNESS Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1876.

CHANGES IN BUSINESS FIRMS.

OLD HOUSES CLOSING UP BUSINESS AND NEW PARTS NERSBIPS FORMED. On the first of January a larger number of

changes in tusiness houses in this city will take place than usually occurs at this season. Hard times is given as the reason for this. Many large houses have lest money and others have only paid expenses for the last few years, and it becomes necessary to reduce the spenses in some way at this time. The strong revival which was experienced in the Full has fallen flat on account of the uncertainty in regard to the Presidential question. The firm of William C. Langley & Co. dry goods commission merchants, at No. 78 Worth st., will change this year, the four juniors retiring from and Charles C. Goodrich entering the firm, the style of which will remain the The retiring members will form the firm of Keyser, Town end & Co., dry goods commission merchants, a No. 83 Worth-st. Mr. Townsend of this arm comes from the house of Chase, Stewart & Co. The firm of Goodrich & Lockwood, dry goods, at No. 59 Leonard-st., retires from business, Mr. Goodrich having entered the firm of William C. Langley & Co. Aborn, Moir & Co. of No. 92 Franklin-st, retire from husiness, and Hames, Bacon &

William C. Langley & Co. Aborn, Moir & Co. of No. 92
Franklin-st, retire from husiness, and Haines, Bacon &
Co. of No. 96 Franklin-st, also retire. From these two
firms is to be made up the firm of Bacon, Baldwin & Co.,
dry goods commission merchants. Bartlett, Reade &
Co., dry goods jobbers at No. 427 Broadway, retire from
business, and a new firm, under the style of Wilmot,
Davies & Co., takes their phace. The firm of L. M. Bates
& Co., dry goods, at No. 453 Broadway, is dissolved, and
a new firm, styled Bates, Reade & Cooley, succeeds to its
business. The firm of Jacobs. Strouse & Co., corset manufacturers at No. 74 Franklin-st, changes to Meyer,
Strouse & Co. Tark & Heyman, clothing merchants,
changes to Tork & Hirschfeld.
In the last trade a number of changes are reported.
The firms of Watrous, Lewis & Co. of No. 265 Canai-st,
and Boyden & Malley of No. 520 Broadway are to be dissolved, and a new firm, styled Watrous, Boyden & Co.,
succeeds them. Good & Mercy, hat manufacturers at
No. 52 Greene-st, are succeeded by Joseph W. Good &
Co. The firm of Rundle, White & Co. of No. 267 Center
st. dissolves, and two new firms, Ennells & White and J.
K. Upham & Co., are formed in its stead. The firm of
Lasell & Nuttman, dealers in hats at No. 164 Broome-st.
dissolves and two firms occupy its place, Lasell & Co. sid
Van Cheff & Nuttman. From the firm of Lewis & Tenney,
hat dealers at No. 108 Wooster-st., separate houses are
formed under the names of C. H. Tenney & Co., and R.
Lewis & Co. It is understood that changes will be made
in the following business Loases: J. Gould & Sons, test,
at No. 10 Front-st.; Sisson & Elydenbury, soap, of Wes
Broadway; Stilwell, Winslow & Co., Tour, at Front sed
Moore-sts. W. E. Hermannee, produce dealer at Reade
and Greenwich-sts., will take in a special partner.

PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF THE CASTELLANI COLLECTION.

The managers of the Metropolitan Museum of Art aunounce that they have made arrangements with Signor Castellani for exhibiting his valuable collection of works of ancient ctruscan art at the Museum in Fourteenth-st. The collection is unique in many respects and formed one of the most interesting departments of the art exhibition at the Centenniel. The Museum is de-sirons of possessing the whole of it, but especially that portion comprising the majolica, and the refusal of this has been given by Sigmor Castellani for a short time. The money reconved for admission will be devoted toward the proposed purchase of the collection.

Doctor—"Yes, O'Grady, bad, very bad!
You regulate your greg?" Irish Patient. "Faith, as
that same I've been afther. The first six tamblers
see, I take cold; the next six warm; and afther
sure, divil a bit do I care how I take 'eas."